FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1834. [NO. 869.

RINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
ure for the first, & thirty cents for each
ial publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
ingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuance to an Act of Incorporation, passed
the late session of the General Assembly of
Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate the
Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Com-
by which Act the following persons are in-
ted for the purposes therein expressed, viz:
Campbell, Sen., Hiram Robinson, John Kel-
liam Nott, John H. Hall, Louis D. Henry,
Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown,
W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas
son, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker,
W. Willkings, John Huske, Duncan Mc
seph Arey, Jeremiah Kyle, James Seawell,
P. Mallett, Oliver P. Stark, Thomas L.
Dillon Jordan, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Pe-
Fuller, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans,
M. Alister, John B. Kelly, John Morrison,
D. Berry, John Martin, Duncan McRae,
ah Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F.
, Joseph Young, Thomas L. Cowan,
Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexan-
, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliott, Gid-
ell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae,
F. Patterson, Edmund Jones, James Well-
mes Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong,
L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John
ox,
being by said Act provided, that the per
named, upon giving ten days notice in
papers printed in Fayetteville, Salisbury,
borough, Raleigh and Wilmington, shall
meeting in the Town of Fayetteville, for
purpose of electing seven Directors, and for
purposes necessary for giving full and effi-
effect to the before recited act—therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

meeting will be holden in the Town of Fay
ille, by the aforesaid persons, on the 17th day
uary next, for the purposes and objects re-
to by said Act of Incorporation; at which meet-
e attendance of the persons named as afore
is respectfully solicited
ose who cannot attend, will please authorise
one of their acquaintance, named in the fore-
list, to vote for them by proxy.
ayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tt.

The Editors of the newspapers, published in Sa-
, Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington,
ease give the above one week's insertion,
forward their respective accounts to the Ma
or Police for payment.

REMOVAL.

E Subscriber having purchased the entire
ock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has re-
ed to the Store recently occupied by him,
offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which he is determined to sell at the lowest
ket prices for *CASH* or Country Produce;
friends and the public generally, are invited to
and examine for themselves
JAMES GIBSON.
January 10, 1834 68tf.

TO RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE recently occupied by
me, for particulars apply to
JAMES GIBSON.
January 20th, 1834.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DE-
CEMBER TERM, 1833.

James Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane, vs. James Branson, Adm'r. of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A. McIver. } *Petition for Division of Negroes.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hannah A. McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her
Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December Anno Domini 1833.
(6w) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk*

VALUABLE
LAND AND SAW-MILLS,
FOR SALE AND RENT.

The subscriber will sell, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, one Mill, on Rockfish and about one acre of Ground, where the Lumber can be taken to Market by water. The Mill is in complete order, and can saw as much lumber as any Mill in the County.

Also, 400 acres of Land, in Robeson County, well timbered, one and a half miles from Rockfish and six miles from said Mill.

Also, 250 acres of Land on Little Rockfish.

Also, 50 acres of wood Land, five miles from town.

Also, a Brick Store on Hay street, joining Mr. Wm. Mills's.

Also, seven young Mules.

Also, three pair large Timber Wheels and Chains.

Also, two large Wagons.

The above rented on said day, for one year, the Mill on Beaver Creek, six miles from town, if not previously rented.

Also, a large Stable, sufficient to hold 12 horses, with a large House attached.

Also, a large Lot adjoining.

Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tt.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers have on hand about three to four thousand pounds Dry Hides, assorted sizes, and of good quality, which they will sell on reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce
I. BLAKE & SON.
January 20. 68 3t.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, my Lot on Dick Street, with the improvements thereon, formerly occupied by Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased; and more recently by Mr Henry L. Jones. This is a beautiful lot, for a family Mansion, and has upon it, a good Kitchen, Stable, &c. I also offer for sale or rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

I also offer for rent, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Saturday in February next, for the present year, my Wharf at the Campbellton Landing, and several pieces of arable Land, on the East side of the Cape Fear, which I will designate at any time, to persons wishing to rent; all of which Lands are under a tolerable fence. I also offer for hire, at the same time, a few Negroes, consisting of women, boys, girls, and one old man
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me
P. DAILEY.
January 20. 1834. 68 f

OPENING
OF THE
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the

Episcopal School of North Carolina

will be opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday the 1st day of April next.

Teachers.

Rev. G. COGSWELL, Esq.—*Rector.*
Rev. JOS. H. SAUNDERS, A. M.—*Chaplain.*
J. DEBERNIERE HOOPER, A. B.—*Teacher.*

Terms.

The annual charge is $175, to be paid half yearly in advance; each pupil to furnish his own School Books and Stationary, his Mattrass and the necessary Bedding.*

Day scholars will be admitted at an annual charge of $50; but none will be received as such except the children of parents resident in town.

It may be proper to state, that though this Institution is avowedly Episcopal in its character, it is open to *all* parents who may choose to send their children; and on application for admission, no enquiry will be made as to the religious creed either of the parent or of the pupil.

The operations of the School will positively commence on the first day of April.

By order of the School Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec
Raleigh, January 13, 1834. 68 tf.

N B. A Prospectus, setting forth the plan and objects of the Episcopal School, is in Press and will be ready for gratuitous distribution in the course of the present week, at the book store of J. Gales

*As a matter of convenience to parents, steps will be taken by the Committee to have the requisite Books and Stationary and Mattrasses supplied to the students on reasonable terms

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY *In Equity.*

THE Petition of sale of Real Estate, by John McLeod, Moses Kidd and wife Elizabeth, and Nancy M'Leod, heirs at law of Neill McLeod, and James Garner, Lewis Garner, Dolly Ritter, John Mamis and wife Sally, heirs at law of Lewis Garner,
Against
John Richardson and wife Judea, and Stephen Johnson and wife Elizabeth, and those last living beyond the limits of this State, and being interested in the sale of the Land described in the Petition—It was *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, by this Court.
(68-6t) BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE

General Meeting of Stockholders.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
11th January, 1834.

"A BILL TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR," having passed into a law, it becomes the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to convene the Stockholders to take into consideration the provisions of the act and to decide upon the acceptance of the Charter

The President therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, appoints MONDAY THE 17th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for a general meeting of the Stockholders at their Banking House in Wilmington, and hopes the importance of the subject will induce a full attendance of those interested.

JAS OWEN, *President.*

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by
JOHN MUNN.
January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, of any description whatever, are requested to file them with Arch'd McLean, Jr., Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first day of February next. Those failing to comply with this notice, cannot have their accounts audited during the present year.
JONATHAN EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee of Finance.
Jan 13, 1834. 67-3t

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 11th instant, a Negro Man named RANDALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1834 67tf

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY SMITH, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, and reports that she will not return. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts whatever that she contracts
(3w) JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.
Lane's Creek, Anson County, N. C. Dec 26, 1833.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle, where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do. Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by
HENRY HORN.
N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.
January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.
150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.
E. SMITH.
December 30. 65tf.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,
Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—

15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder,
Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.

ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by
E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65 2m §

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 31. 65-tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
December 31. 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.
E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1833.

Nancy Thornton, vs. The heirs of Thomas Thornton, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Cherry and wife Penelope Cherry, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Thomas I Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1833, and 58th year of American Independence.
65-6t. THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN
HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Coffins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th, 1833. §63-tf.§

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 10, 1834.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.
AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

1900 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Also,

1250 acres more or less, in Bladen County—The latter tract is famous for timber.
NEAL BEARD.
January 3, 1834. 61tf

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1833.

James Gaines & wife Elizabeth, vs. Archd McBryde and Tho. Waddill, Exr's of John Montgomery, deceased. } *Petition for Legacies and Distributive Share.*

It appearing to the Court that the Representatives of Elenor Woodsides and Robert Woodsides, the Representatives of Martha Kindrick, Alexander McKay Executor of Ann McKay, dec'd, Perigreen Brooks, likewise the Representatives of Nancy Tompkins, and Elizabeth Tompkins, likewise John Hill and wife Mary, are all living beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid named parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petition as to them will be heard exparte and a decree accordingly.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1833 and the 58th year of American Independence.
(66 6w.) JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

We lately inserted an extract of a letter from a member of the Legislature to the Editor of the Newbern Sentinel. The following is from the same pen, and equally abounds with humour:

Raleigh, January 9th, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I promised, that you should hear from me again. You no doubt have seen the Report introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hinton from the Committee on Internal Improvements—it is from the gifted pen of your Town Member, who is Chairman of that Committee, and was first introduced in the Senate because the House of Commons was crowded with business, and no action could be had thereon until the close of the session.

Although I am an *Eastern man*, I can confidently say that the Constitution will be amended.—There is more high-minded liberality in the West, and a greater disposition evinced on every occasion, by the members from that section of the State, to advance the honor and prosperity of the *old North State*, than I have ever seen or heard from those of the East. You may then set it down for certain, that the *domination of the West* will give to North Carolina a sort of rejuvenescence which will revive the glory and pride of her former days.

I was much amused the other day, when the bill

for an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol was on the tapis. Feeling much pride on the subject, I wished the *East* to move in a solid phalanx, and for once evince an unanimity of opinion which would reflect credit upon us. I felt somewhat *squally* about the course which one of our Eastern members would pursue; I therefore went over to him, and slapping him familiarly on the shoulders, "Come," says I, "let us now show these western fellows that the East holds the purse strings of the State and will launch out the cash without a single murmur, to erect a Capitol worthy of our people." He squirted out his tobacco juice and said "How much will it take?" "Only $75,000." "Jimminy!" says he, "it will break the State. I will agree for $250 to *notch up* a house large enuf for all the Assembly, and fix off every member with a nice flag chair in the bargan!" "How much money," says I, "will you carry home?" "I think," says he, "I shall save enuf to pay that judgment of Peter Jones's and to renew my big note in the bargain." Poor North Carolina! what must be your destiny, when the helm of state is committed to such hands! It is a remark of a very learned writer that it is perfectly amazing that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art or science in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest, and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical; a long course of reading and study must form the divine, the Physician, and the practical professor of the laws: but almost every man thinks himself *born* a legislator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion,—"It is necessary," says he "for a Senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution; and this is a knowledge of the most extensive kind; a matter of science, of reflection, without which, no Senator can possibly be fit for his office."

Your county has been well represented this year and I may say that your members, in their votes and private opinions, display great liberality and independence.

Since I wrote the above, it becomes my melancholy duty to inform you that Old Rip died yesterday in the Senate, amidst convulsions and throes, which were not expected from one of his lethargic character. He merely asked for an appropriation of $6000 to *smarten* himself up a little, which was denied him. Heart-broken and forsaken, he sunk beneath the mortification, and expired, leaving *his jewels* in their seats. And you may now naturally ask, what is to be done with Old Rip? His body and soul are sold to Virginia, and the whole of his estate goes to her, as being his next of kin! As the frogs in the fable said to the boys who were pelting them with stones, this may be fun to you, but it is death to *us*. The half of a century will not resuscitate North Carolina. I look upon her as lost, and the verity of my remark will soon be tested in her deserted farms, the poverty of her children, and the overwhelming rush of emigration which will soon exhaust her of her wealth and enterprize. I know of hundreds who have suspended their movements merely to see whether this Legislature would do any thing to improve the State. How great is their disappointment!—for we all cling with fond endearment to the home of our fathers, and feel when we bid farewell to their bones, that a more than earthly separation is about to take place. And our Convention, too, composed as it was of the wealth and talent of the land—what must be their reflections on the suicidal policy of the people's servants? Alas! North Carolina will never look upon such another assembly again. The Virginians, I am told, are in perfect ecstacy at the prospect of continuing their road through our State. The bill has become a law, truly rivetting our chains to the car of the Old Dominion!

And what will your Athens do? Will the Central Rail-Road save her? Or will she recuperate by means of the improvement at the Swash? She too is gone—stripped of her western produce, with no back country to support her, and surrounded by an inactive and dissatisfied population, she cannot hope to grow in riches—she cannot increase the pomp and circumstance of Virginia, by contributing her mite of produce to her great Rail-Road, and without produce, the improvements at the Swash are but as dust in the balance—they weigh nothing for her. As to a Central Rail-Road, built by individual capital and subscriptions, I should as soon expect that the Lunarians would construct one from their "bright orb" to our mother Earth—it cannot be—we are too poor, too lazy, too lackadaisical, and too stingy! Did ever any country present such a state of things before? History does not afford an example! Ah! my friend, I have had a mortifying time of it here. I have preached, entreated and persuaded, but my labours have been in vain, and as Col. Crockett says, I have been so full of *pisen*, that I should have been afraid of biting myself. Is there no remedy? None, save emigration, and that is a *quasi* expatriation! You have heretofore complained in Newbern of hard times, but you have never seen them yet. Remember Old Rip and his friend Internal Improvement are dead. *Requiescant in pace!* You would now naturally ask, what have I done to benefit the State? I have been the champion of free and equal rights! For example, I have voted for the *Herrings* to ascend all the creeks without hindrance or molestation, that the *sovereigns* desired, and as for the *Shad*, they had my hearty support and consent to ascend all the rivers up to the falls. If I have not improved the State I certainly have improved in flesh, and also in appearance, that is an honour to the State I have, or am to receive my three dollars *per diem*, and if my *eating* and *liquor* creditors would square accounts with me, I would surrender my interest in the treasury and pay my stage fare home in the bargain. The fact is I have had a sight of fun, and that in these hard times, when every fellow looks as sour as a crab apple, is worth one dollar per day,—and my services in the Legislature have been worth ten dollars a day, but "as it is the people," I shall be contented with three! I voted to alter the name of *Tick* Creek Academy, and in fact I came very near making a speech on the subject, but knowing my County was very famous for *"these animals,"* I feared that they might dub the whole delegation the "Tick Representatives," and that would most certainly have destroyed my popularity—for between you and I, I have a notion for Congress! I have assisted in restoring to credit several fellows who laboured under the *suspicion* of having been whipped. I have been *ripping* on the subject of the swamp lands, but all my exertions have terminated in mere effervescence. I have contributed my quota in manufacturing military heroes, viz. Generals, both Brigadier and Major, Colonels without number, &c. Majors, you know, follow as a matter of course—being the *"mil tary* appointees" of the Generals! I thought I would be made *one* myself, but the trouble and expense of sending for a *cocked hat* put me out of the notion. Experience is a great thing; and if I ever come here again, I have made up my mind to do one thing, and that is to bring my *liquor* with me, for I hold it to be an *infallible truth* that flesh and blood cannot stand *bald face*, &c. as the boys say, two sessions *hand running*. I have opposed all petitions and bills for the establishment of gates across the public highways, and look upon such acts as infringements upon the rights of the public, considering the maxim that private convenience should give place to the public good, as not only a sound and salutary rule, but one which should not be departed from, except in cases of extreme necessity. I have voted in favour of the incorporation of four Banks, and in the charters of some of them, we thought that as with most men the fear of corporeal punishment was stronger than the cupidity and avarice of their dispositions, it was better for certain malversations in office, to "tuck them up" occasionally and *"give them a few."* This has been nearly the whole of our legislation! And what does it amount to? Nothing! and North Carolina never will be any thing until you aim at the root of the evil, and enlighten her citizens. It would actually be a saving to the State, if the Legislature could be induced to pass an act appropriating a sufficient sum to defray the travelling expenses of ten men from each county in the State, who should be compelled to traverse the Northern States, and view the rapid strides they have made in every branch of internal improvement, the magnificence and splendour of their works of art, the liberality of their endowments, and the vast disparity between them in every respect, and us. North Carolina is too domestic, and I fear that she will sit in the chimney corner and knit stockings and nod the balance of her days! You shall hear from me again.

Further Extracts from MR. BINNEY'S SPEECH.

Sir, the project of the Secretary of the Treasury astonishes me—it has astounded the country. It is here, that we find the source of the present agony; it is in the clearly avowed design, to bring, a second time, upon this land, the curse of an *unregulated, uncontrolled, State Bank paper currency*. We are again to see the drama, which already, in the course of the present century, has passed before us, and closed in ruin. If the project shall be successful, we are again to see these paper missiles shooting in every direction through the country—a derangement of all values—a depreciated circulation—a suspension of specie payments—then a further extension of the same detestable paper—a still greater depreciation—with failures of traders, and failures of Banks, in its train—to arrive, at last, at the same point from which we departed in 1817. Suffer me to recal to the recollection of the House, a few more striking events of that day. The first Bank of the United States expired in March, 1811. Between the 1st of January, 1811, and the close of the year 1814, more than one hundred new banks were established, to supply this more *uniform and better currency*. For ten millions of capital called in by that Bank, twenty millions of capital, so called, was invested in these. In the place of five and a half millions, about the amount of circulation in notes of that Bank withdrawn, twenty-two millions were pushed out. Then came a suspension of specie payments, in August and September, 1814. As an immediate consequence of this suspension, the circulation of the country, in the course of fifteen months, increased 50 per cent., or from 45 to $68,000,000; and the fruit of this more uniform currency was the failure of innumerable traders, mechanics, even farmers; of one hundred and sixty-five banks, with capitals amounting to $30,000,000; and a loss to the United States, alone, in the negotiation of her loans, and in the receipt of bankrupt paper, to an amount exceeding four millions of dollars. I take this summary from the treatise of Mr. Gallatin, on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, one of the most valuable contributions that great sagacity and an enlightened spirit of research have made to the political literature of this country, and which it is one of the sins of the present Bank, that she has endeavored to diffuse among the people. This may enable us to apprehend what was lost, in the item of property alone, by this *better* currency. What it cost us in reputation, it is impossible to estimate. Does Kentucky wish to see the return of those days? Does Pennsylvania wish it? Does any man wish it, who has property, or the desire to possess it, and reason to discern the causes of its decay and destruction? I thank the Secretary for the disclosure of this plan. I trust in God it will be defeated; that the Bank of the United States, while it is in existence, may be sustained and strengthened by the public opinion and interests of the people to defeat it; that the sound and sober State Banks of the Union may resist it, for it is their cause; that the poor men and laborers in the land may resist it, for it is a scheme to get from every one of them a dollar's worth of labor for fifty cents, and to make fraud the currency of the country as much as paper. Sir, the Bank of the United States, in any other relation than to the currency and property of the country, is as little to me as any man under Heaven; but after the prime and vigor of life is passed, and the power of accumulation is gone, to see the children stripped, by the monstrous imposture of a paper currency, of all that the father's industry had provided for them—this, Sir, may well excuse the warmth that denounces this plan as the precursor of universal dismay and ruin.

I have said, sir, that it is the cause of the sound and sober State Banks that I am defending. When the evils of such a currency prevail, the people do not discriminate. A bank note is a bank note,—Fear gives them all the same look to the apprehensive. If a few banks suspend their specie payments, many will do it; all must do it, unless they see the storm in its approach, and close their doors until its fury be spent. The Bank of the United States herself may well look for that day, if it comes in her time, with fear. Let her not be weakened before the hour of her trial. I should regard that man, Sir, as one of the greatest benefactors of his country, who would devise, for the use of this people, some control over the paper currency of the State Banks, and relieve us from the perpetual recurrence of Constitutional doubts and party contention, to which the career of a Bank of the United States seems necessarily exposed. Control of some kind is essential—it is indispensable. There can be no property, or, what is the same thing, no security, or uniformity to its value, without it. Let us have a respite from the evil, while the law will give it to us. Let us not be turned off before the warrant of execution calls for it. Let two years more be given to sober reflection by the people, that there may be a *locus penitentiæ* allowed to those who are now proposing this plan, without suggesting the means of control, or appearing to think that they are necessary. * * * * * * *

The honorable member from Tennessee, in the course of his argument, made one remark, which, not being at all necessary in the consideration of the present question, I may be excused for saying, was a remark which I regretted. The gentleman took occasion to say, that the first Bank of the U. States was charged with having been given over to political abuses, and to the aid of the aristocracy, in opposition to the Government of the country, and that, in this respect, the present Bank had followed in her steps.

Sir, I owe a debt to the directors of that Bank, which it would ill become me not to endeavor to discharge, in part, on such an occasion as this. I am indebted to those gentlemen for having first held out their hand to me in the path of my profession. With such of them as have passed away, I lived in unbroken friendship and affection till their death, and the few who remain are equally worthy of the sentiment. I should feel it to be an abandonment of my duty, if I did not deny the imputation which has been cast upon them, not by the gentleman from Tennessee, but by those whom he quotes. I was a director of the Bank during the last years of her charter, when I was too young to govern her councils, though not to understand them, and, as one of those directors, I have assisted in liquidating her concerns. Sir, the directors of the parent Bank, I know nothing of the Branches, were a body of honorable men, as impartial, and as faithful to their trust, as any men that ever lived. There was not a politician at their Board, nor a man who gave up himself, or his trust, to any thing but the performance of his duty. At their head was a gallant soldier, who, during the war of the Revolution, was a prisoner to the enemies of his country; and who, a few years since, descended to his grave, esteemed and respected by all who knew him, most of all for his rectitude as well as fearlessness of purpose, in the execution of every trust he undertook. Sir, I know the Bank was charged, as the gentleman states, but the charges were unjust and untrue.—From whom, or why, she received the bad name for which she was hunted down, it does not concern the present question to inquire.

It is the history of the liquidation of this Bank, that the Secretary has overlooked, and is the most triumphant answer to his doctrine of default and depreciation. Her charter expired on the 3d March, 1811, when her corporate existence ceased at once and for ever.

On the 1st January, 1811, her situation was as follows:

The amount of her notes discounted and loans was		$17,759,001
Public deposites,	6,474,402	
Private deposites,	3,855,402	
Notes in circulation,	6,070,153	
Specie,		5,317,885

On the 1st March, 1811, it was as follows:

The amount of discounts and loans,		14,587,134
Public deposites,	2,874,833	
Private deposites,	3,583,596	
Notes in circulation,	6,552,875	
Specie,		4,835,702

On the 1st Sept. 1811, it was as follows:

The amount of discounts and loans,		7,152,786
Public deposites,	322 349	
Private deposites,	448,112	
Notes in circulation,	2,963,209	
Specie,		4,500,527

And on the 1st March, 1812, it was as follows:

The amount of discounts & loans was		3,792,975
Public deposites,	81,517	
Private deposites,	223,442	
Notes in circulation,	1,070,459	
Specie,		6,116,776

Thus, from the 1st March, 1811, two days before the charter expired, to the 1st Sept. 1811, the Bank paid, as the above statements show—

Public deposites,	2,552,484	
Private deposites,	3,135,484	
Bank notes,	3.589,566	
		9,277,534

And her specie fell only $335,175.

From the 1st March, 1811, to the 1st March, 1812, she paid—

Public deposites,	2,793,316	
Private deposites,	3,360,154	
Bank notes,	5,482,416	
		11.635,886

And her specie increased from 4,116,776 to 6,116,796, being an increase of $1,281,074.

Comparing her capital with that of the present Bank, which is three and a half times greater, the present Bank might stand with equal safety, on the 1st Jan. 1836, with the following accounts and liabilities:

Notes and domestic bills,	62.156 503
Notes in circulation,	21.245,530
Public deposites,	22 660 407
Private deposites,	13 493,907

Whereas, on the 1st Oct. 1833, the discounts and liabilities of the present Bank were as follows:

Notes and domestic bills,	60. 04,202
Notes in circul tion,	19.128.189
Public deposites,	9,868,184
Private deposites,	8,008 862

In one particular was the provision of the first Bank better, for the day of trial, than that of the present Bank: Her specie, on the 1st of Jan., 1811, was 5,317,585 being more than equal to one-half of her capital, while that of the present Bank on the 1st of October, 1833, was 10.663,441, a little more than two-sevenths of the capital. The specie of the first Bank had been greatly augmented by importations under the royal orders from the Spanish colonies, which the embargo and other restrictions had prevented from going abroad, but it was increased, instead of being diminished, by the liquidation of her concerns. So much, sir, for the probability of default in paying the public deposites. As to depreciation of her notes, the Secretary also apprehends, if the notes are to depreciate because they will be paid on presentation—because the quantity in circulation will be daily diminished—because the residue outstanding will be of increased value as exchange, and because, unless Congress shall pass a law to the contrary, the public guarantee will continue, then but not otherwise the Secretary's fears may prove true. Sir, the Secretary has erred even as to the matter of the guarantee. The Letter of the Secretary says that "this obligation on the part of the United States will cease on the 3d of March, 1836, when the charter expires, and as soon as this happens, all the outstanding notes will lose the peculiar value they now possess." The 14th section of the charter says otherwise:—it says—"that the Bills or Notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, *unless otherwise directed* by an act of Congress." They will be notes of the said corporation, as much after the charter expires as they now are. * * * *

The Secretary says, and gentlemen concur with him in saying, that the Bank has reduced too rapidly. Suppose they have, did the Secretary inform the Bank what amount of reduction he thought sufficient? Did he tell them of the amounts to be from time to time removed, and the places at which they would be required? No. He says that "the nature of the inquiry at the four principal banks" (of which the Bank knew nothing,) "shewed that the immediate withdrawal so as to distress the Bank, was not contemplated: and that if any apprehensions to the contrary were felt by the Bank, *an inquiry* at the Department would no doubt have been promptly and satisfactorily answered." What, sir, was the Bank to come to the Treasury Department to ask for the suspension of a demand, which they were bound to be in readiness to pay whenever made? Is this to be said, while the sound of the honorable member's voice upon the subject of the 3 per cents. is still in our ears? While this House has in its fresh recollection the charge against the Bank, that it asked in March a suspension of the discharge of half the 3 per cents from July to October, 1832, "because it was not able to pay them?" No, sir; that was sufficient warning to Mr. Biddle not to approach the Department upon the subject, even had he been invited; and, if he had approached it under any circumstances, we should have heard again the same charges rung upon the inability to pay the deposites, that we have heard in regard to the 3 per cents. The master of the removal was in the Treasury. The time and proportions depended upon him; and, if his concern for the country was excited, if the reductions of the Bank were too rapid, according to the Treasury views, the remedy was in the power of the Treasury, and should have been applied.

Sir, the Bank of the United States acted wisely and warily in August and September. Although the removal of the deposites did not take place until the 1st October, the intention to remove was fully known in July. The agency to negotiate with the State banks was announced in the Globe on the 25th July, and, whatever the public might think, it was not for the Bank to act in any other faith than that the purpose would be immediately and relentlessly executed. It was the clear duty of the Board to prepare itself without a moment's delay. The position of the Bank was every where known to the Treasury Department by the weekly statements. Her widely dispersed Branches were to be strengthened wherever they required it. Her circulation was large, and she was in the practice of assisting it by an almost universal payment at all points, without regard to the tenor of the notes. The House may judge of the extent of accommodation which the Bank was in the practice of giving, by the 39 millions of these notes paid, out of place, in the year 1832. They may know it further by the fact, that, of these Branch notes, 1,540,000 dollars, were paid at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, during the very months of August and September, 1833. This circulation was to be sustained and increased, to be still more facilitated, as it since has been, to keep the people and the Bank from feeling the consequences of the measure. All this required that the Bank should not sleep upon her post. The least dishonor suffered by that Bank, would have produced universal disorder in the country.

I understand the honorable Member from Tennessee to say, that reductions by the Bank, in August and September last, were greater than they ever had been in any other two months since her institution. I join issue upon this allegation. They have been greater in other months, and they were greater in the very same months of the preceding year.

In August and September, 1833, the amount reduced was		$4,066,146
In August and September, 1832, it was		4,315,678

being the difference between 68,008,988, the discounts and domestic bills in August, 1832, and 63,693,310 their amount in October; and yet there was no alarm whatever in 1832. Now there was, moreover, a greater reduction by a million and a half from July to October, 1832, than there was between the same months in the present year; and without any distress or alarm.

The discounts and bills in July, 1833, were		$63,369,897
	in October,	60,094,202
	Reduction,	$3,275,695
The amount in July, 1832, was,		$68,416,081
	in October,	63,693,310
	Reduction,	$4,722,771

There was a greater State Bank debt in October, 1832, than in the same month, 1833, and yet there was no alarm. In October, 1833, it was 2,285,573, and in October, 1832, it was 2,820.114. The reason of the difference may possibly show to gentlemen, that mere reduction is an insufficient element for determining the pressure in the market. In October, 1832, the payment of the three per cents. was to restore to the community a portion of the sums called in by the Bank. In October, 1833, the deposites were to go where individuals must have a less beneficial use of them, and where they could have no use of them, except as the State Banks should choose to lend upon them.

Nor did the whole reduction, from October to December, 1833, cause the existing distress. It is well, sir, to present these details, that the House may reflect upon them, and learn how far the Secretary is responsible for the condition of the country. The Bank paid out, in the two months of October and December, 246,766 dollars more than she received from the community.

		Receipts.	
In Oct. 1833 her discounts and bills were	60,094.202		
In December, they were	54,453,104		5,641,098
		Payments.	
In Oct. the public deposites were	9,868.434		
In Dec. they were	5,162.259	4,706,175	
In Oct. the private deposites were	8,008,862		
In Dec. they were	6,827,173	1,181,689	5,887.864
Excess of payments over receipts			246,766

Nor was the reduction by the Bank of the United States, in the month of December, the cause of the distress.

In December, 1833, the discounts and bills were		54,453,104
In January, 1834, they are		54,911,461
Shewing an actual increase of		458,357

Yet, in that month, the public and private deposites were paid to the extent of 1,024,058 dollars. Yes, sir, in this very month, when it has been said that the Bank had grasped the debtor's throat, to compel an outcry to Congress for the return of the deposites, the Bank extended her loans nearly half a million of dollars, while she paid more than a million of her deposites.

Nor was the entire reduction in the four commercial cities, from October, 1833, to January, 1834, the cause of the prevailing distress.

In Oct 1833, the loans and bills in those places were as follows:		In Jan. 1834, they were as follows:	
Philadelphia,	7.156,487	Philadelphia,	7,979,233
New York,	6.180,383	New York,	5,970,055
Boston,	3,965,283	Boston,	2,316,034
Baltimore,	2,033,318	Baltimore,	1,954.045
	19,335,971		18,219,367
	18,219,367		

Making $1,116,604 reduction in the four cities during the three preceding months.

The cause of the alarm and general paralysis are not to be found, then, in the conduct of the Bank of the United States. They are to be sought for and found in the removal of the deposites—in the universal derangement of the money system of the country by that means, in the just refusal of the United States Bank to extend herself to her own undoing, or to keep herself unprepared for the coming storm, by remaining as extended as she was; in the inability of the State Banks to use the deposites as beneficially as they were before—and in the refusal of capitalists to lend their money and adventure their property in the face of a project to overwhelm the country with an uncontrollable State Bank paper currency.

What, sir, does the Secretary of the Treasury expect of the Bank? What measure of justice does he render to her? He says the design of removing the deposites was to compel reduction, and he censures her because she reduces. He complains that she increased her discounts and domestic bills, from December 1832 to August 1833, more than two millions and a half, when this was the very season in which trade requires the increase, and it was wholly in the purchase of domestic bills. He complains that she reduced her discounts, in August and September 1833, four millions of dollars, when this is the very season of payment, when trade does not require the means, and three millions of the amount was by the payment of domestic bills, which had arrived at maturity. He complains of the increase of their loans in December 1830, when they were 42,402,304 dollars, and he complains of their restriction in August 1833, when they were twenty-two millions more, viz: 64,160,349 dollars. He complains of their reduction in 1833, when, in the whole, from June to December, they have been but 610,508 dollars more than they were in 1832, and the Bank has had also to pay the public deposites.

Sir, it is clear that the Bank must abide the reproaches of the Secretary, whatever she does. But what has she not a right to expect from this House—from the People—from the solid State Banks—from all who are concerned in the currency, and the property it circulates? Their safety depends in her pursuing the course she has traced out, from which neither the reproaches of enemies, nor the entreaties of friends, should divert her. For the former I have no apprehension, and for the latter, although I entertain some fears, I trust that an answer will always be found, by the able Board which administers the concerns of the Bank, in the superior claims of public duty. * * *

Heretofore, in the history of the Bank, the Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, have mingled in all the transactions of the Bank, mutually giving and enjoying unreserved confidence, and being in no respect whatever distinguished from the other Directors. Mr. Biddle himself was a Director appointed by the President for many years, and particularly in the important years of 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, as the reports of the last session shew; and other Government Directors have, from time to time, acted upon all the important committees, including the Committee on Exchange, so as to give to the Bank the benefit of their peculiar qualifications; for it must always have been a question of qualification, and, if a director was not qualified for a particular post, it is not probable, whatever was the source of his appointment, that he would be placed in it. But, sir, in the time of the present Government Directors, a change has come upon us and upon the Banks, of a very important kind, and it is not surprising that it has also affected those Directors.

It was vehemently suspected, sir, at the time of their appointment, that their notions of duty and right were peculiar; that they deemed themselves bound or entitled to use their posts for the purpose of making representations to the President of the U. States, tending to excite odium against their co-directors, by impeaching their motives and acts, and thus to impair the credit of the Bank; that they deemed themselves at liberty, in the performance of this duty, or in the exercise of this right, to pursue objects which they did not care to avow, and which *they were not permitted to avow;* and, finally, sir, that in some way, by some unexplained theory of their appointment, they had come to the opinion, that they possessed *political powers* in the institution, which they were authorized to use for *political* purposes. All this sir, was as I have said, most vehemently suspected; and, if the suspicions were just, the propriety of placing them in posts of trust and confidence in the Bank, was not so clear, particularly as, if they were so placed, it might have been difficult to persuade other gentlemen to sit beside them in the occupation of those posts. I say, sir, it might have been extremely difficult to persuade gentlemen of character, having some feelings and reputation of their own, to sit in a post of trust and confidence by the side of Directors holding such notions of duty and right, and carrying them out without avowing their objects, into measures of extreme personal annoyance, as well as of discredit to the Bank.

Sir, what was at that time perhaps no more than vehement suspicion, is now, and, for some time past, has been, matter of unquestionable certainty, and the certainty is derived from the best possible authority—the confession of the very party.

Sir, I beg to call the attention of the House to a part of a letter addressed by three of the Government Directors to the President of the U. States, on the 22d April, 1833, which is annexed to the Letter of the Secretary. It is the first that has been exhibited to this House, but not the first in the correspondence of which it forms a part, and which has not been communicated. We know, even now, but in part. The three Directors say:

"Without considering any portion of our remarks as falling within the limits of those private accounts, which, as you state, the charter has so carefully guarded, *since the whole relate to the action of the Board upon matters fully open, and discussed before them, and extend in no instance to the private debtor and creditor accounts of individuals*, yet we may be excused for expressing much gratification at your assurance that the information requested is for your own satisfaction, *and that you do not wish it extended beyond your personal knowledge*. We may be permitted also to add, that the wishes and opinions which we took the liberty of expressing in our former letter, have been since more strongly confirmed, *and that we should not only feel more satisfaction ourselves, but be enabled to convey to you more full and correct information were we to proceed in an investigation*, WHOSE OBJECT WAS AVOWED, and if we were strengthened by that official sanction which we suggested."

Then, Sir, they were not altogether comfortable in their new position; and I do not wonder at it. Then their object *was not avowed*, and they were not permitted to avow it, but were compelled by their own sense of distress, to ask for an official sanction, under which they might avow it: then, further, they were practising concealment themselves, and trying to prosecute an investigation, without avowing its object, when that object is now known to have been, to inculpate the Board, and particularly the gentleman at the head of it; and by means of the odium thus excited, to justify to public prejudice an act of deadly hatred to the Bank of which they were Directors—the removal of the Public Deposites. and then, sir, I say, in conclusion, that there is not an honorable man in this House, or in this country, who will not respond to the sentiment, that they were treated at least as well as they deserved to be, by not being assisted in the performance of these remarkable labors. With this confession of concealment by the Government Directors, to which they were coerced by the Executive, the Secretary of the Treasury arraigns the Board for concealing its operations from them; he charges the Board with concealment, in violation of their charter, and in contempt of the Government, when the head and front of their offence was this only—that they would not consent to be the dupes of concealment that was practised by others. * * * * *

Sir, these reasons of the Secretary being one and all insufficient to justify the removal of the deposites, the question of remedy is the only one that remains. The state of the country requires the return; but the question of return has nothing to do with the renewal of the charter. If renewal were the object, I should say, do not put them back, leave them as they are; make no provision for the future, and see, at the end of two years, to what relief the people will fly. But, sir, let us save the country from this unnecessary suffering. Return them, and the mists will clear off from the horizon, and the face of nature smile, as it did before. Return them, and make some provision for the day when the capital of this Bank is to be withdrawn from the country, if it is to be withdrawn. Provide some control, some regulation, of your currency. The time is still sufficient for it, and the country requires it. If, indeed, this Bank is not to be continued, nor another to be supplied, nor a control devised to prevent the State Banks from shooting out of their orbits, and bringing on confusion, and ruin, then, I confess that I see no benefit in putting off the evil for two years longer. The storm must come; in which every one must seize such plank of safety, as he may, out of the common wreck; and it is not the part, either of true courage, or of provident caution, to wish it deferred for a little time longer.

Sir, I have done. I have now closed my remarks upon the question of the public deposites, second in importance to none that has occurred in the course of the present Administration, whether we regard its relation to the public faith, to the currency, or to the equipoise of the different departments of our Government. It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I have raised my feeble voice in behalf of the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, whose enlightened labours in this great cause, through a course of years, have inseparably connected his name with those principles upon which the security, the value, and the enjoyment of property depends; and it will be sufficient reward for me if I shall be thought not to have impaired the effect of his efforts, nor to have retarded the progress of those principles to their ultimate establishment. For myself, I claim the advantage of saying, that, as I have not consciously uttered a sentiment in the spirit of mere party politics, so I trust that my answers to the Secretary will not be encountered in that spirit. If the great and permanent interests of the country should be above the influence of party, so should be the discussions which involve them. It ought not to be, it cannot be, that such questions shall be decided in this House as party questions. The question of the Bank is one of public [illegible] of the currency is a question of national [illegible] ty; that of the constitutional control of the [illegible] sury, is a question of national existence. [illegible] possible that such momentous interests [illegible] tried and determined by those rules and [illegible] which, in things indifferent in themselves, [illegible] usually resort to. They concern our [illegible] home and abroad, now and to all future [illegible] they concern the cause of freedom every [illegible] and, if they shall be settled under the influence [illegible] any considerations but justice and [illegible] cred justice and enlightened patriotism, [illegible] jected friends of freedom, dispersed over [illegible] the earth, the patriots of this land, and [illegible] ots of all lands, must finally surrender [illegible] tinguished hopes to the bitter conviction [illegible] SPIRIT OF PARTY is a more deadly foe to [illegible] tutions than the SPIRIT OF DESPOTISM.

MAJOR DOWNING.—The readers of [illegible] have not been informed of the fact, that [illegible] Starks & Co. of Jefferson county, propr[illegible] an extensive axe manufactory, have recently awarded to Major Jack Downing, as an [illegible] ished axe, with a hickory helve. We had [illegible] sure of looking at it the other day, while [illegible] this city, and before its receipt by the Major [illegible] the following letter to the Editor of the Advertiser, it appears that the instrument [illegible] received by the President's sinest friend, and that it has been [illegible] another amusing cabinet "scene."

N Y Ev

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the Journal of Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, 10th [illegible]

The pill I give the Cabinet, and the [illegible] Government here on the 27th of last [illegible] beginin to operate, and I dont think [illegible] will want any more fisik for a good spell. [illegible] Some of our folks make plagey ugly faces, but I told em that's a sure sign they [illegible] they'll feel better to rights. It was [illegible] jist where I did in that Cabinet paper; [illegible] der was jist liftin, and if I had gone [illegible] minits longer, I'd hit some on em [illegible] would'nt swell.

But that aint what I want to write [illegible] now. I want to thank them folks up [illegible] in York State, for the ax they made for [illegible] which they sent to you to send to me. [illegible] got it, and it has tickled me eny most to [illegible] never got such a present afore in my life. [illegible] started right up chamber with it to the [illegible] and bolted strait into the Cabinet room [illegible] on my shoulder—the Gineral was there [illegible] ty much all our folks overhauling the [illegible] accounts, and tryin to get them straight [illegible] a plagy tuf job—but no matter—I [illegible] afore I could git out one word, I heard [illegible] scamperin. I turned to head some one [illegible] tell em what I was arter; but it seemed [illegible] I tried, the more they tried to streak it [illegible] than one minute there warnt a livin creature [illegible] I and the Gineral—and the Gineral [illegible] a noshun in his head, and would a gone [illegible] there warnt no pluck in him. He was [illegible] with his back agin the mantel tree, [illegible] hickory in his hand, and looked for all the [illegible] as tho' he was jist expecting a fight.

Why, says I, Gineral, what on earth is [illegible] scampering for? Well, says he, I reckon [illegible] tell better than I can; and with that, he [illegible] me most plagily—and says he, what is the [illegible] now? Why, says I, there aint nothin new [illegible] ere ax, and I brought it to show you—its a [illegible] to me, says I, from Starks & Co., away up in [illegible] State, on the Black River. The Gineral changed [illegible] face in a minit, and it was jist like the sun [illegible] He step'd up to me and took the ax, and [illegible] to his chair, and sat down, and throw'd his [illegible] back, and haw haw'd right out. It does me [illegible] in these times to see the Gineral tickled [illegible] thing. As soon as the Gineral could sir up [illegible] —says he, Major, call back Tany, Barn [illegible] and haw, haw, haw, says the Gineral—and [illegible] I got the notion why they all scampered off [illegible] and sot down right in front of the Gineral [illegible] haw haw'd I tell you, for more than half an [illegible]

And so to rights, we got talkin [illegible] Gineral he wiped his eye, and blew his nose [illegible] all the world as tho' he had been crying [illegible] he, Major, it aint strange they was a little [illegible] of you, for do you know *jist as you come to* [illegible] on em was sayin about *the plagy* Post Office [illegible] counts, if they *did'nt git em strait pronto* [illegible] you would git at *em and chop em* all up into [illegible] meat—and jist then sure enuf in you came [illegible] then haw, haw, haw, says the Gineral, again [illegible] says he, Major, I'm glad that people there are [illegible] ginnin to look at you pretty much as I do. I [illegible] says he, the time would come when they would [illegible] I knew what was what when I got you to write [illegible] me; and says he, Major, let's look at this ax [illegible] the Gineral he rubbed his specs—well, says he, [illegible] is a splitter aint it—why, says he, *it's most easy* [illegible] lathered he could shave himself without a barber [illegible] for this ax is as bright as a looking glass and [illegible] as a razor; and here is the maker's name too—Starks & Co., Carthage, New York." *I do wonder now* says the Gineral, if that aint the same Starks [illegible] licked the British at Benington a spell ago—I [illegible] certin," says I. "Well, nor I nother," says the [illegible] Gineral, for do you know *Major I have been in* many wars myself, that I some times mix [illegible] and I have now got so much to attend to here [illegible] I am bother'd about names and places and [illegible] most plagily. Now there is our little district [illegible] torney, our folks telled me when I appointed him [illegible] Bank Director that he was jist the kind of man [illegible] wanted "to ride Biddle" and upset him—no [illegible] they tell'd of "ridin," "upsettin," and [illegible] his name, I got a notion in my head that I [illegible] get out yet, that he may be the same man I've [illegible] tell on, who took a ride once, and then wrote [illegible] account on't in poetry. Well, says I, I'm [illegible] tain of that nother—but I've got a notion [illegible] man you mean was John Gilpin. "That's the [illegible] man, aint it," says the Gineral. No, says I, [illegible] it aint, for he lived in London. "O, that [illegible] no odds," says he Gineral; "for they used to [illegible] Philadelphia the London of America." Well [illegible] I, then it must be the same—and if he's got [illegible] squire to ride him, I guess it will turn out pretty [illegible] much such another ride—for, says I, *the nature* [illegible] pretty good horse for a tight pull—*as* [illegible] he'd stand easy under a saddle—*and* [illegible] that breed.

Well Major, says the Gineral, we must [illegible] those folks for the ax any how, and as soon as [illegible] Senate pass upon that message we sent em [illegible] er day about other presents, you can have [illegible] Very well, says I, Gineral, and if Congress [illegible] pass upon something else, says I, so as [illegible] things a leetle better in the money way, I'll [illegible] that ax, for we shall all come to choppin again [illegible] a livin."

I want you to send a printed copy of this [illegible] ter to the makers of that ax, and when you [illegible] my letters to you printed in a book send [illegible] of the books with my thanks for the ax.

Your friend,

J. DOWNING, Major

Downingville Militia—3d brigade

Who can beat Twiggs!—Mr. Council [illegible] Bryan, of Twiggs county, Georgia, on the [illegible] 28th inst. killed a Hog of his own raising [illegible] between two and three years old, weighed [illegible] when neatly cleaned, 703 lbs. and yielded [illegible] 138 lbs. of lard, and, when hanging, measured 9 feet 10 inches in length!

Southern Planter

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to our attentive corres-dents of the Savannah *Georgian*, for ers containing accounts from Liverpool of 25th November, inclusive, brought by ship *Frances*, Capt. Leslie, at that

We have also been favored by commer-friends in this city, with the following acts of letters, received by the *Fances:*

Liverpool, Nov 23.—The sales of Cotton for week ending last evening, amounted to 11,800 viz: 210 Sea Island 12 a 15; 30 Stained 10 a 12 1-2; 4160 Upland 6⅞ a 9; 13 at 9 1-2; Orleans 6¾ a 9¾, 10 at 11 1-2; 2,150 Alabama 8; 75 at 6¾; 2320 Brazils 8 a 10; 390 Egyp-4 7-8 a 7. Although there has been a pret-spectable attendance of buyers during the the quantity offering from day to day has sold the demand, and holders have submit-a further reduction in prices of ⅛d per lb. Uplands are 1-2 per lb. lower. From 200 to sales have been sold at 8 1-2 a 9, but lower must now be taken to do business; 300 bales Amer. were taken for export, and the im-of the week is 9160 bales, of which 3230 are the U. S. To-day, the market is without change of interest, and the sales are estima-4000 bales, 1500 of them on speculation.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Our Cotton market open-with a good demand this week—the sales on with being 5500, and on Tuesday 5000 bales, which 2500 were on speculation, and the pre-decline of ⅛d. was recovered Yesterday 2000 bales sold, and the market quiet, new bowls are selling at 8¼ a 8⅜."

We now quote Upland Cotton 6¾ a 8¾ per lb. January last we quoted it 5 1-2 a 7¾. The bet-qualities are now higher, but in low qualities fully as much depressed as we were then.

The political intelligence is of an unim-portant character.

In England rumors of changes in the Min-were frequent:—*Lord Grey* desires, it opposed, to retire, and wishes, it is added, make his son-in-law, *Lord Durham*, his successor as *Premier*. To this Lord Brough-who looks to that station himself, objects. *O'Connell* has recommenced agitation in Ire-land, having, as we presume, lost all hope office from the Ministry.

UNITED STATES MINT.

From a report made to Congress, by the director of the United States Mint, it ap-pears that during the past year the coinage executed in the establishment amounts to $3,765,710; comprising $978,550 in gold pieces, $2,750,000 in silver, $28,160 in cop-per, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of the following description, viz:

1 Eagles,	193,630 pieces, making		$968,150
Quarter Eagles,	4,160 "	"	10,400
Half Dollars,	5,206,000 "	"	2,603,000
Quarter do.	156,000 "	"	39,000
Dimes,	485,000 "	"	48,500
Half Dimes,	1,370,000 "	"	68,500
Cents,	2,739,000 "	"	27,390
Half Cents,	154,000 "	"	770
	10,307,790		$3,765,710

Of the amount of gold coined within the year about $85,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West In-dies; $12,000 from Africa; $868,000 from the Gold Region of the United States, and $813,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount of Gold of the United States, above mentioned, about $104,000 were stated to have been received from Virginia: $475,000 from North Carolina; $1,000 from South Carolina; $216,000 from Georgia; and about $700 from Ten-nessee.

American Gold.—The mineral riches of our country are as yet but partially explor-ed, but enough is known to convince us that we are surpassed, in this respect, by few coun-tries in the world. Our iron, coal and lead mines are of excellent quality, and perfect-ly inexhaustible. Within a few years past it has been ascertained that a range of Gold mines extends for hundreds of miles through the interior of the country East of the Mis-sissippi. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, the valuable mineral has been found in con-siderable quantities. Gold was first receiv-ed at the Mint for coinage from North Car-olina in 1804; from no other State until 1829. From 1804 to 1823 inclusive, the amount received did not exceed $2,500 per annum. In 1824, $5,000; 1825, $17,000; 1826, $20,000; 1827, $21,000; 1828, $46,000; 1829, $140,000; 1830, $466,000; 1831, $630,000; 1832, $678,000. Total in four years, $1,804,000. Total since 1804, $1,-963,000. It is calculated that the amount of American Gold coined during the last year, of which we have returns, does not much exceed one half of the amount actual-ly obtained from the mines during the same period, the remainder having been exported in an uncoined state, or used in the arts.—Consequently the whole production of the mines during the year 1832, may be set down at no less than $1,250,000. Discoveries recently made, render it probable that the amount hereafter will be much increased.

From the New York American.

In a case of seduction tried during the past week, between *Burwell Betts*, father of *Sa-rah Betts*, Plaintiff, and *Oliver Coles*, De-fendant, in the Superior Court of this city, the jury gave a verdict of *Ten thousand Dol-lars* against the defendant—a verdict than which, if the report of the case published in this morning's Courier be at all accurate—one more unjust, and unsustained by evi-dence, was never pronounced. The party injured was, it appears, 24 years of age, had been duly warned of her danger, yet contin-ued to admit the addresses of the alleged se-ducer, and was content to live with him in the state of concubinage for six years—and it is only when this disgraceful connection is broken off by the defendant, that the fa-ther of the woman brought this suit. All this savors much more of the spirit of specu-lation, than of the spirit of injured innocence, or virtuous indignation of humble contrition.

Rev. Dr. W. Capers has been appointed at the late session of the Methodist Confer-ence, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Sa-vannah for the present year.

Bank of Newbern.—A dividend of Cap-ital, of *twenty per cent.* has been declared by this Institution, payable at Newbern, on the first of March ensuing. This, added to the dividend of *twenty-five per cent.* declar-ed last year, makes in the aggregate $45 on each share.

The memorial at the Exchange, praying Congress to interpose for the relief of the present distress of the country, was signed yesterday by many hundred (the Courier says 2700) of our most respectable men of business in all walks of life; and it will re-ceive very many hundred more signatures, notwithstanding the effort made by the Post and Standard to deter persons from signing it, by falsely representing it as a party pro-ceeding.—*New York American.*

Facts stronger than declamation.—The United States Bank and its branches, are habitually spoken of in certain quarters, as seeking to *apply the screws in order to op-press the community.* There have been many evidences before of the falsehood of this charge. We are about to add a new one.

The Chemical Bank of this city, which keeps, perhaps, more small accounts than almost any other in the city, of persons en-gaged in retail business, and of mechanics, has, from some unfounded cause, been run upon for a day or two; upon learning which, the Branch Bank, this morning, made them a loan of $100,000: thus evincing at once their confidence in the Chemical Bank, and their desire to aid in relieving the communi ty.—*New York American.*

Assassinations.—Eleven assassinations took place in the city of Havana, and its su-burbs, in one night, just before the Christmas holidays. One of the victims was an officer at-tached to the Department of Marine, who was walking in company with his wife at the mo-ment of his assassination. The governor of-fered a reward of 200 dollars for the assas-sins, and they had in consequence been ar-rested. This is stated to have been the first time such a step had been taken by the au-thorities of Cuba in a similiar case.

The Canal.—The whole quantity of down freight upon which toll is charged by weight, that was conveyed on the New York Canal to Albany in 1833, amounts to one hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five tons, at 2,000 lbs. per ton.

Arrived

734,133	barrels of	Flour.
22,222	" "	Ashes.
13,489	" "	Provisions.
19,908	" "	Whiskey.
873	hhds. "	do.
17,116	bush. "	Salt.
298,504	" "	Wheat.
122,944	" "	coarse grain.
257,252	" "	barley.
2,187	boxes of	glass.

And also the following upon which toll is not charged by the ton:

20,960	cords wood.
74,350	feet timber.
55,338,547	feet lumber.
74,350	M shingles.

And 68,321 tons of merchandize, furni-ture, and sundries, sent up the Canal from Albany.

The whole amount of toll received by the Collector at Albany, is $323,689 88, mak-ing an increase of $87,053 56 over the re-ceipts of last year.

The number of boats arrived and cleared was 16,834.

It appears that Gen. Lafayette has not of-fered for sale the whole of his land in Flor-ida. In a letter dated 4th of November last, to Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, his agent, he says—

"I depend on you and Mr. Williams' kind precautions, at the same time that I request him to be very attentive to the selection of the spot which is to remain for myself and my children, a precious relic of the munifi-cence and goodness of Congress in my be-half."

The relic reserved consists of about 1600 acres adjoining Tallahassee.

A valuable dog, belonging to a gentleman of Gettysburg, Pa. a few days since, fell in-to a well, which was about 15 feet deep to the water. A rope was thrown to him, which he immediately seized with his mouth, and held on until he was hoisted to the top in safety.

Lexington, (Ky.) Jan. 11.

We had not intended to notice the affray which occurred in this city on Monday e-vening last, between Samuel M. Brown, of Louisville, and Thomas P. Moore—both gentlemen having been summoned by the City Marshal to answer upon this day for a breach of the peace. When the facts are developed in Court by witnesses, under the responsibility of an oath, we will give a faithful record of the occurrence. Until then, we look upon it as our duty not to pre-judice the public mind, but request the cit-izens generally to form no opinion upon the case.—*Observer.*

FROM THE BEACON AND WATCHMAN.

Who should drink Ardent Spirit?—Not the rich, for they do not need it for refresh-ment, and as a medicine it is of no service. Not the poor—for it injures their purse, their credit, their health, their morals, and their families. Not the idle man, for he is lazy enough without it. Not the industrious man, for it will render him idle and improvident. Not the merchant, for it will probably ren-der him a bankrupt. Not the mechanic, for it will cause him to make promises which he cannot keep, and so he will lose his custom-ers. Not the farmer, for it will make his cattle lean, his sheep hide-bound, his barn empty, and fill the windows of his house with old hats and old rags. Parents do not need it; masters do not need it; servants do not need it. Who does? Nobody. Why, then, does any one drink it? Because his appetite governs him.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1834.

ANOTHER DUN.

But few, comparatively, of those to whom we lately forwarded accounts for subscrip-tion to the Observer, have yet responded to our earnest call. We are obliged, there-fore, again to ask their attention to the sub-ject, and hope that a sense of justice will procure a speedy settlement.

January 21, 1834.

Congress.—The Deposite Question is still all in all. In the Senate, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, have spoken, the former for, and the latter against the Administration. Mr. Preston, of S. C. has the floor. In an incidental debate, Mr. Webster declared himself "decidedly in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank, with such al-terations as may be expected to meet the general sense of the country," and declared, emphatically, that "Congress ought not to adjourn without passing some law, suitable to the exigency, and satisfactory to the coun-try."

In the House, Mr. Jones of Georgia, op-posed Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, and Mr. Huntingdon of Connecticut, obtained the floor to reply.

Hitherto we have not sought to crowd the columns of the Observer with a recital of all the numerous instances of distress produced in the money market throughout the Union, by the removal of the Government deposites from the Bank of the U. States—a measure which the dominant party claim to be meri-torious, and calculated to gain President Jackson much credit for political sagacity. In what manner these predictions will be re-alized, let the present derangement of the currency of the country, and its consequent effect upon the price of agricultural products answer.

But it is not our object to make this a par-ty question, nor is it our purpose to inquire into the reasons or the motives of the Presi-dent for making the removal; it is sufficient for the people of the country to know that it was the act of the President and his Cabinet; the result of the measure is what should most attract public attention. The suffering which now pervades the commercial cities of the Union, and which is rapidly diffusing its de-structive influence over all the market towns of the interior; the embarrassments it has produced in the exchange and regular com-merce of the country, and the consequent loss of confidence by the heavy failures in the mercantile community, are effects which should induce the people to make an impar-tial examination of the expediency of the measure.

But a few months ago, it was the pride and boast of the present administration, "that the country was highly prosperous.—That all its interests, agricultural, manufac-turing, and commercial, had never before been in the same degree of advancement;" but what is its condition now? and what has occurred in the foreign or domestic relations of the Government, which should have pro-duced this reverse in the condition of the country?

The crisis calls for an immediate expres-sion of public opinion. The prices of the products of labour throughout the whole country, are declining; money becoming more scarce; the wants of the people in-creasing; property depreciating; whilst the interest of money has risen within a few short months from 6 to 12 per cent. And who are the sufferers? not the retired capi-talist, but the active farmer, mechanic, and fair trader. We say again, that public o-pinion should be brought to bear upon the subject, and it is to be desired that North Carolina should speak out now.

Episcopal School of N. Carolina.—We have been presented with a very neat pam-phlet copy, (from the press of Messrs. Gales & Son) of the Prospectus of the above na-med Institution. From the hasty examina-tion which we have been enabled to give it, we are of opinion, that if carried into prac-tical effect, the principles upon which this Institution has been founded, are as perfect, as regards Secular and Religious Education, morals, manners, and economy, as any of which we have heard. The spot selected for the buildings is truly an admirable one, be-ing an oak forest about a mile west of the State House in Raleigh. The Teachers have the highest reputation, and the arrangements are such as to subject the Students to their constant supervision, as well during the hours of study as of recreation.

Any person desirous of examining more particularly this Prospectus, may have an opportunity of doing so by calling at this of-fice.

Shipwreck.—The schr. Chesapeake, from Wilmington bound to New York, was lost on the 3d inst. on Caffee's Inlet. Vessel and cargo lost—crew saved.

Mr. Brown, our Senator in Congress.—The Washington Correspondent of the Penn-sylvania Inquirer, gives the following ac-count of a late speech of Mr. Brown, in the Senate:

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, entered the are-na with the confidence of a veteran warrior—but such a warrior—he succeeded in murdering nothing but the "King's English," and common sense. He attempted to invoke the tragic muse, but the laugh and sneer which followed, proved that he had no claims to any merit beyond the most ludicrous *tra-vestie.* I pitied the State whose interests and sove-reignty were represented by such a caricature of humanity.

COL. PRESTON.—The same writer says, in continuation:

His remarks brought out Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, who, in the few observations which he offered, as well as in his incidental *debut* yester-day, has awakened high expectations. His remarks were clear, forcible, and to the point. He exhibit-ed the verbal elegance of the philologist, the man-ners of an accomplished gentleman, and the prompti-tude and power of a logical and able debater. He used up Mr. Brown by a simple statement of fact, namely, that since the illegal and arbitrary act of the executive in removing the deposites, cotton in Columbia had fallen from three to five cents per pound below what the prices in Liverpool would justify.

MR. SHEPLEY.—The same writer says:

Mr. Shepley then proceeded to address the Sen-ate, and in his exordium passed a most inflated eu-logium on Amos Kendall, the Kitchen Cabinet, and the inmates of all the other kitchens in the country. You will perhaps smile at this; but what I tell you is true to the very letter, as you will see when his speech reaches you. The exordium was the only part of his speech which appeared interest-ing, for when he took up the subject of the depo-sites he became flat; and even the Kitchen boys, who listened with delight to his commencement, abandoned the Senate. As far as stinging words and rounding periods were concerned, Mr. Shep-ley succeeded very well. But is evidently poor in thought, entirely common place, and as weak in facts as in figure or fancy.

A Washington Correspondent of the Bal-timore Patriot gives this description of the Senate, while Mr. Shepley was speaking.

Clay and Porter, conversing; Webster, Sprague, Naudain, Knight, Chambers, writing letters; Hill and Wright, reading newspapers of 8th January, collecting news and toasts; Hendricks and Tipton, conversing; Frelinghuysen perusing a book; Rob-bins translating Greek; near the orator was Linn at his left and Benton on his right, both writing letters; Judge White in front, reading newspapers; Waggaman, King, Silsbee, Forsyth and Moore, writing letters; Kane looking at the speaker; Tall-madge looking over his gold spectacles at some la-dies sitting behind; Grundy, who would be asleep if the conversation of the ladies did not prevent it; all other seats vacant!

This is a true state of the case—and if half of the Reporters were as accurate as I am when speaking of "the great men" here, you would have many such statements of the case.

Ordination.—The *Rev. Evander McNair*, late of Union Theological Seminary, was recently ordained by the Presbytery of Fay-etteville, over the united congregations of Bethesda, Long Street and Cypress. Rev. John McIntyre presided, Rev. H. A. Row-land preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. War-nock gave the charge to the people, and Rev. C. McIver the charge to the pastor.

Southern Religious Telegraph.

The Rev. Henry A. Rowland, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, N. C. has received a unanimous call to the pas-toral office in Pearl Street Church, N. York.

Southern Religious Telegraph.

A very strong Memorial has been sent from the citizens of Salisbury praying Con-gress to *restore the public funds to the Bank of the United States and to re-charter that Institution*—We believe that no other ques-tion could have been presented to our peo-ple, upon which such unanimity would have prevailed. The most violent and bitter party opponents here met as on common ground; indeed, we have heard of but three or four that refused to sign the paper, and we believe this is a fair specimen of the o-pinion of the Great West.

Salisbury Watchman.

Supreme Court.—A. W. More, of Ruth-erford county, has been admitted to Su-perior Court practice.

January 15.—Ruffin, Chief-Justice, de-livered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Nunn *v.* Mulholland & others, in Equity, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.

January 16.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of the State *v.* Roper, from Iredell. Reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Fagan *v.* Jacocks, from Bertie. Affirming the judgment below.

Cherokee Lands.—An act was passed by the Legislature, just adjourned, authorising the sale of the public lands in Macon coun-ty, which have been already surveyed. It is thought the sale of these lands will amount to about $100,000. There remains within the limits of North Carolina, a considerable extent of country to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished. It is under-stood, that there is at this time, a deputation of Cherokee Indians at Washington City, engaged in negociating a Treaty with the General Government, by which if it be con-summated, the State will acquire all that portion of the Cherokee country within her limits. The probable value of these lands to the State, will be half a million of dollars. It is confidently believed, that the General Government will use every effort to effect the extinguishment of the Cherokee title.

Raleigh Register.

Editorial Change.—Mr. Freeman, late proprietor and editor of the "Roanoke Ad-vocate," published in the town of Halifax, has disposed of that establishment to Messrs. Charles N. Webb and Thomas K. Thomas, who have taken a bold stand in favor of Nullification.

MILTON, (N. C.) JAN. 15.

Apprehension of Bruce.—In our last, we publish-ed an account of the robbery of the Mail at the Post office in this place. We have now the satis-faction to state that *James Bruce*, in whose Trunk and box a number of letters, some half bills of mo-ney, and a bill of exchange drawn in Fayetteville on a house in New York, were found, was appre-hended in Danville, Va. on Wednesday evening last, immediately after the arrival of the Lynchburg Stage, in which he came passenger. He was brought to this place on Thursday and kept in custody until Friday, when an examination of his case was had before A. J. Walker and John Wilson, Esqrs. John Kerr, Esq. appearing as his counsel by request of the prisoner; at the conclusion of which, Bruce was required to give bail for his appearance at our next Superior Court; not being able to do so, he was com-mitted to the custody of an officer to be carried to jail. It being late in the evening he was kept un-der guard during the night in a garret room of the Tavern of Mr. Owen.

On Saturday morning, while the officer was mak-ing preparations to carry him to jail, Bruce request-ed the young man who was guarding him in the room to step and call his nephew, a lad who had been acting as clerk in the store of James Bruce & Co. The young man not thinking of the object of Bruce, done so. Bruce immediately hoisted the window of his room, went out on the roof of the building and ascended to the top of the roof by means of a ladder, and threw himself from the top of the west end of the house, two stories high, evi-dently intending to commit suicide. He fell length-ways on his back on the ground, and was taken up speechless and almost breathless. Medical aid was in attendance immediately, and in a short time he was so far recovered as to be able to converse freely, sit up, and walk in his room.

On Sunday he was taken to the Court House by the officer having him in charge, and safely lodged in jail, there to remain until our next Superior Court, by whom he will be transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States, which meets in Raleigh on the 12th of May next, for trial.

We might give many particulars, showing the means which Burce resorted to, in order to commit the foul deed with which he is charged, but as the matter will undergo a judicial investigation before one of the highest tribunals of the country, we deem it improper to do so.

Mr. Palmer, the Postmaster at Milton, in a letter to the Editor of the Oxford Examiner, denies that he has been arrested, or is impli-cated in the Mail Robbery.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Test Oath—Excitement in Spartan-burgh.—We have received intelligence of the most authentic character, that the ex-citement in Spartanburg against the Test Oath, in the Military Bill, is unprecedented, that in fact the people of that District are absolutely "frantic" on the subject, and seem determined to resist by an appeal to arms, if necessary. Some moderate men, who have stood high with the Union Party in that quarter, have endeavored in vain to stem the torrent; and any attempt to enforce the Military Bill there, will, we are assur-ed, prove the signal of a civil war. Spar-tanburg stands ready to follow the exam-ple of Greenville, and the mountain region of our state may soon be crimsoned with the blood of brethren shed in mortal strife, un-less those who wield the political power, and indeed the destiny of the State, determine to suspend the rash, unnecessary, and pro-scriptive edict, which now threatens to re-kindle, even more fiercely and disastrously than ever, the almost extinguished fires of civil contention. There are those who make light of these indications of popular discon-tent—but we know that they portend a dire convulsion, which, let it terminate as it may, will leave the victorious to mourn, not triumph over, a scene of domestic desola-tion. That people must be in earnest, who, we have been assured, "are too much exas-perated to make idle threats," and who "will pledge life, honor and fortune in the cause, with a full determination to redeem their pledges, at any and every hazard." An awful responsibility rests with those who have brought this crisis upon us; it is with them either to hasten or avert the threaten-ed mischief, and we earnestly hope, that they will yield up the impulses of party to the nobler ones of patriotism, and in a spir-it of wisdom, moderation and magnanimity, restore the harmony and preserve the peace of the State, by an early repeal of the ob-noxious measure.

Post Office Loans.—Well, after all, it may be made a question, "whether Congress had not as well break up, & go home." If the Post Office Department may, with impuni-ty, borrow a quarter or half a million of dol-lars, *without authority*, as it has done, why may not the War Department, or the Navy Department, or any other Department?—

Comm. Herald.

DIED,

In the Parish of Catahoula in Louisiana, in Oc-tober last, of a conjestive fever, Mr. ALEXAN-DER McQUEIN, a native of this County, aged about 28 years. During his short residence in Louisiana, he appears to have gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him, which he pos-sessed to a high degree here before his emigration.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. SAMUEL BURKLOE.

Also, on Sunday morning last, Mr. JAMES KERVIN, aged about 73 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 20, 1834, Steamer John Walker, from Wilmington, with Washington and SCHOONER SAM PATCH in tow, with Dry Goods, &c. for Neill Johnson, Nott & Starr, Will-kings & Co., Hall & Johnson, J. Martine, G. Hurl-butt, E. J. Hale, T. Cochran, J. C. Latta, Lewis & Ross, L. R. Bradley, A. McRae, John Crusoe, C. P. Mallett, H. Horn, E. Blake, James Hadlock, N. & H. P. Peck, D. McQuein, W. McIntyre, J. W. Cochran, Joseph Baker, G. McNeill, John Crow, J. McArn, T. Sandford & Co., J. M. Strong, J. M. Dobbin, L. Brown, of this place, and M. Wilcox, B. Clemmons, N. Hunt, B. Utley, Murphey & Moss, W. & P. Adams, J. D. Bitting, S. W. Cole, John Murphey, Prince & Garrett, R. C. Pearson, J. Bane, Joseph Small and M. McIver, of the interior.

The Sam Patch had a cargo of Oranges, Pine Apples, a White Bear and other notions from St. Augustine, Florida.

Also, on the 24th, Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Messenger, with Molasses, sack Salt and Cof-fee, for W. Whitehead, T. Sandford & Co., Arch-ibald Campbell, and C. T. Haigh.

Also, on the 20th, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Pack-et, with Salt and Lime for W. C. Cook, and Wm. O. Jeffreys.

Also, Jan. 27, Steamer John Walker, from Wil-mington, with James Seawell in tow, with Salt, Molasses, &c. for W. O. Jeffreys, Wm. S. Latta, John C. Latta, Joseph Baker, and Willkings & Co. of this place.

DEPARTED, Jan. 25th, tow boat Post Boy, with Cotton for C P. Mallett and W. S. Latta.

Also, on the 26th, Steamer Hennetta, with Cot-ton, Seed and Tobacco, for W. Whitehead, Jones Fuller, W. S. Latta and Lewis Brown.

Also, on the 23d, boat Henry Clay, with Cotton, Seed, Tobacco, Flour, Oil, Lard, Feathers, Wax, Rags and Jugs, for L Brown, W. Whitehead, J. H. Myrover & Co., and Hall & Johnson, owners, of this place; and Evans, Horn & Co., P. Cling-man, and J. Cowles, of the interior.

Also, Jan. 24, Steamer John Walker, for Wil-mington.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to January 22.

Brigs, Statira from New York, Cumberland from do., Ann Maria from Fall River, Crusader from St. Thomas, Lilly from Liverpool, Vermont from Martinique, Francis Sophia from Philadelphia, I-vanhoe from Charleston, William from Martinique, Lady Douglass from Barbadoes, Edouard from Mar-tinique, Pandora from Charleston, Cadmus from Porto Rico, Tabago from Tobago. Schooners, Amazon from New York, Premier from Savannah, Sam Patch from St. Augustine, Samuel from Har-wick, Tell from New York, Water Witch from Turk's Island, Emeline from New York, Comet from do., Anne Smith from do., Repeater from do., Gen. E. Doty from do., Rubicon from do., Balti-more from do., Paragon from Charleston, Ann So-phia from do., Dime from Porto Rico, Veto from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 8. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 9¼. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, $4 75, a $5 75.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 33 a 35. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 5½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½ pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½ do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼ per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	2 pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3 do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2 do. do.

Robards & Hamilton's drafts on J. Hamilton & Son, New York, 1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayette-ville, in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 25th January, 1834, the following Officers were appoint-ed for the ensuing year, viz:

ESEK ARNOLD, Esquire, Special Justice,
LEWIS A. NIXON, Town Constable,
JOHN CROW, Clerk of the Market,
JOHN McLERAN, Sen. Director of Patrol for up-per Fayetteville,
SAMPSON BOON, Director of Patrol for lower Fayetteville,
HENRY W. AYER, Gauger.

ORDERED, That the regular or stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners for the present year, be on the last Saturday in every month, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Town Hall.

DUNCAN MAC RAE, Town Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provi-sions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market Square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDW'D. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER,
} Commissioners.

Fayetteville, 27th January, 1834 69 7t

Notice.

THE connexion in business heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Nott & Sumner, in Fayetteville, and Joseph Sum-ner & Co., Charlotte, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against them, and all persons indebted to them, will please call on Joseph Sumner, who is duly au-thorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM NOTT.
JOSEPH SUMNER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 24, 1834. 69-3w.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles be-low Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabeth-town. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhausti-ble supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken Letters of Admin-istration on the Estate of Tryam McFarland, dec'd, (at January Court, 1834.) requests those in-debted to his intestate, to make immediate pay-ment; those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their claims within the time prescribed, or this notice will be plead in bar.

W. F LEAK, *Adm'r.*

Richmond Court House, Jan. 1834. 69-3t.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on February 17, 1834, all the Per-sonal Property of Tryam McFarland, dec'd, on a credit of twelve months, with note and approved security. The property consists in part, of four Slaves, young and likely, three of them negro men, a number of valuable Horses, among which is the superior Horse OPTIMUS; some Stages; the household and kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fod-der; a few bags of Cotton, together with all such articles as the Plantations of Farmers are usually supplied At the same time and place will be sold, a large stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, pur-chased principally in New York. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is dis-posed of.

W. F. LEAK, *Adm'r.*

January 22, 1834.

CHAIRS for sale.

JUST received by Steam Boat John Walker, about 300 CHAIRS, of different kinds, comprising double and single back, dark and light sitting and rocking Chairs, and small children's Chairs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the South West corner of Market Square, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

January 28, 1834. §69-2w.§

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and gen-eral assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade, of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every arti-cle usually required for those markets, and of des-cription, size, &c. to give satisfaction to purchas-ers. The articles are marked at regular and stated prices, and in no case will there be the least devi-ation from those prices.

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, and in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for city acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

VAN EPS & OOTHOUT

New York, January 8, 1834. 68t8w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 55tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65tf

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59 f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick. do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bolivar Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158 tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

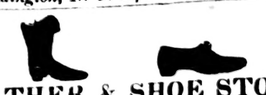
Aug. 5, 1833.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1834,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights at St Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life, Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stories; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels, very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping; Zion Songster and Dover Selection, &c

E. J. HALE.

January 7.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale.

W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Corsetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo, } COFFEE.
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M MURCHISON

November 20th, 1833 61tf

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison, to he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same.

D. MURCHISON.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market.
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49tf

NEW BOOKS.

The Headsman, Cooper's new Novel; Village Belles; The Premium, and the Daughter's own Book, for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology; Clark's Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village Hymns; Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles; South's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Case of Conscience; 8 b vol. Mrs. Edgworth's Works;

Just received by E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at whole sale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs.
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mixed and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,

Successors to H Campbell, Jr.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags good Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Snachews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **26** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

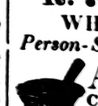
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FARMERS! Look Here

The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale, or to exchange for Western Lands, the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Moore County, forty miles North West of ville It consists of about two thousand dred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair for and sufficiently large to work about fifty to advantage; the most of which are Land, with an excellent large, new and ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other ne Houses, with a large two story Grainery, culated for securing grain, with a Wheat ing Machinery attached; also, a large and ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing and grist Mill, well calculated for family encies In point of health, this place passed by any situation in the State, and few in beauty. Purchasers are invited and view the premises. A great bargain given and long indulgences, by a reasonment in advance.

GIDEON SEARS

November 27, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and web Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which we comprise a greater *variety* and a much more *and extensive assortment* than heretofore offered them.

They would invite the attention of dealers and the public generally, to their present flattering themselves they will be enabled to such inducements as will make it worth terest and the attention of dealers generally

HALL & JOHNSTON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

PELLG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his services to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received *the past year*, informs them that he *still remains at his* Stand on Gillespie street, *where he has on hand* a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of the best kind, which will be suitable for ready table work, and will execute all orders in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

Just Received and for sale

7 HHDS prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITFIELD

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

THE Subscribers are now receiving at the Store, on Green street, near Eccles's Brick, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry, light and dark mixt Broad Cloths,
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for over coats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, plain and figured,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine, Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet and crimson English merino Cloths and Cassimerzetts,
Some choice colours and quality of French merinos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6 4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls
4 4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very handsome,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trunks of Clothing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and Slippers, some of which are city made and very handsome,
3 4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,

Together with numerous other articles in the line.

☞We would particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for *Cash*.

LEWIS & ROSS.

November 5. 57tf

TEMPERANCE ALMANACK For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.